# THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

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## Terms of Publication.

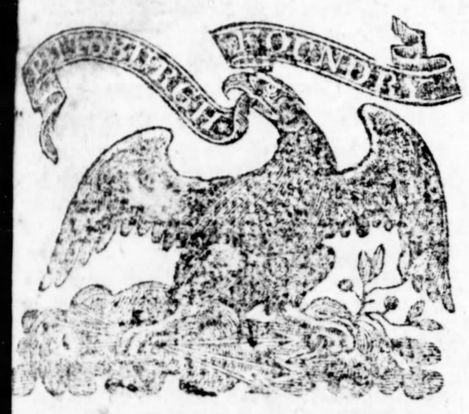
The PITTSBURGH GAZETTE is published every Friday morning, at Three Dollars per annum, payable half yearly in advance.

If the subscriber does not request a discontinuance of his paper, at the expiration of the year, it will be considered as a new engagement.

*ADVERTISEMENTS*, not exceeding a square, are inserted at One Dollar for the first three insertions, and Twenty-five Cents for every continuance—those of a greater *length* in proportion; when continued a year, a deduction of 20 per cent will be made.

Persons sending Advertisements are requested to note the number of times they wish them inserted.

☞ *Handbills, Cards, Blanks, and Printing in general, executed with neatness and dispatch.*



### ANTHONY BEELEN,

RESPECTFULLY acquaints his friends and the public, that he has lately much enlarged his variety of *Patterns*, at the EAGLE FOUNDRY, on the Monongahela, where he continues to execute orders for machinery of every description.—Smith's Anvils, Rollers for rolling iron, Forge Hammers, Fullers, Soapboilers, Potash, and Distillery Kettles of every description, and generally every kind of castings.—He has now on hand, and is daily making, Abbett's patent oval and other elegant Stoves for burning wood; obelisk and common coal Stoves; Bath and common Grates, Rumford Backs and Jambs, Hollow Ware; common and reemed Waggon Boxes, &c. &c. the whole warranted equal to any made in the United States, or imported from Europe.

*SAD IRONS*,

Hatters and Taylors Irons, ground and polished in the first style.

Pittsburgh, January 2, 1812.

### REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber has removed his Traveller's Inn to that commodious Brick House next door to the former stand of the Traveller's Inn, where he continues to keep Entertainment for Travellers, and transacts business on commission as usual. He has now on hand a quantity of

Bar Iron, Castings & Salt,

Which will be sold low for Cash.

SAMUEL JANUARY.

*Maysville, Jan.* 21, 1812. (1y.)

### Important to Manufacturers.

THE subscribers, at Ellicot's Mills, ten miles from Baltimore, make on the newest and most approved plan, and sell at the lowest prices, all kinds of *MACHINERY* for manufacturing Cotton, Wool and Flax. Their establishment being very extensive, orders to any amount can be promptly executed. Those wishing to favor them with their orders are referred to *Richard K Dowling*, Pittsburgh. The most punctual attention will be paid to letters or orders addressed to

RICHARDSON & DUFF.

April 1812. 3m.

### *FERREE'S POWDER.*

THE public are informed that the subscribers are agents for selling FERREE'S POWDER. A quantity of first rate Rifle Powder is now on hand, put up in small kegs, and is offered as low as any of the same quality now in market.

T. & J. CROMWELL.

Pittsburgh, April 15, 1812. tf.

### FOR SALE

*A Lot of Ground on Diamond*

Alley, near the Centre Square, Pittsburgh, containing in front 30 feet, and extending northwardly 120 feet, on which are erected two brick tenements, lately occupied by Lazarus Stewart, Esq. Apply to

THOMAS COLLINS.

*Pittsburgh*, November 27, 1811.

### GRAIN & CASH.

*Five Shillings Cash* will be given for *WHEAT*,

for the term of twenty days from the date hereof.

*Fifty Cents* per bushel for

CORN & RYE,

will be given for fifteen days.

GEORGE EVANS & Co.

Pittsburgh Steam Mill, June 3, 1812

### SEVENTY-FIVE CENTS

Per bushel will be given for

2000 bushels good merchantable WHEAT,

By JOHN GORMLEY, delivered at his Mill on Peters creek. June 6, 1812

☞ He has Flour, Whiskey, and two Orleans Boats for Sale, which he will deliver at the mouth of the creek.

N. B A Miller, who can come well recommended, will meet with generous encouragement and constant employment.

### *STEAM ENGINES.*

THE public are hereby informed that the subscriber is ready to contract for the supplying of STEAM ENGINES on Oliver Evans's principles. He will warrant and uphold them to be far superior to those on the principles of Bolton and Watt; they are less expensive, more simple and durable, occupy infinitely less room, require much less fuel, are thirty times more powerfull, and can be conducted by any man of ordinary capacity, with less than two months practice.

The public are requested particularly to bear in mind that no other person or persons are authorised to make said engines in this place, and that no licence can be obtained for using those not made by the subscriber.

The subscriber has obtained the exclusive right to use said engines for all and every manner of manufacturing iron, within a certain district, centering in the town of Pittsburgh, and he is ready to sell said right to any person disposed to purchase.

GEO. EVANS.

Pittsburgh, May 20th, 1812.

### NOTICE

IS hereby given to those persons who have suffered a balance of their accounts, as rendered on the 1st of January last, to remain unpaid, that on the 1st of July next their accounts current will be presented, and unless speedily discharged, no credit by book entry will again be given to them.

There are four reasons for this notice.

1st. Books on the shelf have a chance of bringing money much sooner than when put into the possession of a delinquent debtor.

2d. Some men take the *stout* egregiously when asked a second or third time for the payment of a debt.

3d. The creditor has a better claim to the use of money than the debtor.

4th. Both friendship and custom are lost by trusting some persons.

N. B. Manufactures and merchants are not included in the number of persons to whom this notice is given.

PATTERSON, & HOPKINS.

Pittsburgh, June 1, 1812.

### *ICE CREAM*

PETER A. LAUBIE.

BEGS leave to inform the Ladies & Gentlemen of Pittsburgh, that he will begin making Ice Cream, on Saturday next the 6th inst. And takes this opportunity of returning his thanks for past favours.

Pittsburgh, June 4, 1812.

### TAKE NOTICE.

A Person who owns a good body of

Iron Ore,

and scite for works in the State of Ohio, inferior to none in the western country, wishes to obtain a partner to engage in the manufactory of Iron enquire at JOHN M'MASTERS'S Inn, sign of the Bear.

Pittsburgh, May 27, 1812.

### PATENT SHOT.

3000lbs. Patent Shot,

Just received and for Sale, by

ANTHONY BEELEN.

Pittsburgh, June 20, 1811.

### FORTY DOLLARS REWARD.

STOLEN out of the boat of the subscriber, at Pittsburgh, the following articles, by a certain *EDWARD DAVIS*, who had engaged as a hand to navigate the boat to Kentucky:—

One new black leather portmanteau; one new superfine blue broad cloth coat with guilt buttons, and one half worn blue cloth coat with guilt basket buttons; one new black silk vest, and one striped woolen vest; one pair white corded pantaloons; three or four fine ruffled shirts; two pair of new boots and two pair of new shoes; a new Philadelphia made hat; three neck handkerchiefs, one spotted, the others corded; two bandanoe silk handkerchiefs; and a pair of brass barrelled pistols, silver mounted, one screw fastning on the lock of one of the pistols was wanting.

Davis, is about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, supposed to be about 22 years of age, has dark brown hair, is remarkable for playing mountebank tricks, and can put his person in a variety of shapes, he said he was a boot and shoemaker by trade, and that he lived in Kentucky.

The above reward will be paid for the articles stolen, and conviction of the thief; or Twenty dollars for the apprehension and conviction of the thief alone.

JAMES CRUTCHER.

*Living in Elizabeth Town, Kentucky.*

Pittsburgh, May 20, 1812.

### NOTICE.

A MEETING of the Stockholders of *The Pittsburgh Manufacturing Company*, will be held at their Office on the first Monday of July next, for the purpose of electing Fifteen Managers for the ensuing year.

ALEX. JOHNSTON, Jr. Ch. Clk.

Pittsburgh, June 8, 1812.

THE Office of *THE PITTSBURGH MANUFACTURING COMPANY* will be opened on Tuesday the 16th inst. for the transaction of business. Independent of affording facilities to the manufacturing interest, *Insurances* will be effected on houses, stores, and other buildings, with the furniture, goods, utensils of trade, and materials for manufacture therein contained, against loss or damage by fire; and on vessels descending, or boats ascending or descending the rivers, together with their cargoes, against loss or damage by the perils of navigation.

Hours of business from 9 o'clock A. M. until 3 P. M.

ALEX. JOHNSTON, Jr. Ch. Clk.

Pittsburgh, June 8, 1812.

PLAIN CHECKS

ON THE PITTSBURGH MANUFACTURING COMPANY,

elegantly printed on paper of a superior quality for sale either bound or in sheets, at the Bookstore of

CRAMER SPEAR & EICHBAUM,

and at the office of the PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

Also, Checks on the

*Office of Discount and Deposit.*

### REDSTONE PAPER MILL.

THE proprietor of the Redstone Paper Mill, will take three active and intelligent boys, of the age of 16 or 17 years, as Apprentices, and instruct them in every branch of the Paper-making business, on terms that will be very advantageous to them.

Apply at the Bookstore of *Cramer, Spear & Eichbaum*, Pittsburgh, or to the proprietor at his Mill on Redstone.

SAMUEL JACKSON.

June 8, 1812.

### 2,000 Pounds

BEST KENTUCKY POWDER,

*FOR SALE*,

Enquire of

WM. ROBINSON, Jr.

Pittsburgh, May 20, 1812. tf

### TWO DOLLARS REWARD.

WAS stolen, or strayed from the subscriber, living in Connequenessing township, Butler county, a bay MARE, about 15 hands high, a natural trotter, shod before, has three white feet, a snip on the nose, a natural brown spot on the far buttock about an hand-breadth. If strayed away is supposed to have taken through Crow's bottom towards Buffaloe in Washington county. Whoever takes up and secures said Mare, so that the owner may get her, shall have the above reward, together with reasonable charges.

MATTHEW WILLIAMS.

June 9, 1812.

Broke into the inclosure of the subscriber, living on Brush creek, Westmoreland county, on the 31st of May, a small bay MARE, has her mane cut off, a small star in her forehead, shod before, appears to be about 6 years old, and is a natural trotter. The owner may have her again, by proving property and paying charges.

JOHN CAVET.

June 4, 1812.

BEST green Havanna coffee in hogsheads and barrels
New rice in tierces
Old Jamaica rum in barrels
Holland gin in do.
Country gin of excellent quality in do.
Cogniac brandy
Old hyson, young hyson and hyson skin teas

*FOR SALE*,

At the Store in front of the Distillery, corner of Smithfield street and Diamond alley, at a low rate for cash or approved endorsed notes at 90 days. Whiskey will also be taken in payment for the above articles at a liberal price.

Pittsburgh, June 27, 1811.

### The Trustees

Of the Pittsburgh Academy offer on a perpetual ground rent, two-hundred and forty feet front, on Second-street, extending from Smithfield-street to Cherry-alley, and ninety feet front on Smithfield-street, extending from Third Street to a ten feet alley—A plan of the lots, and the terms are left with JAMES MORRISON in Wood street.

*John Woods*
*John Wilkins* } *Managers*
*Isaac Craig*

Pttsburgh, April 8, 1811. tf.

## RAGS.

The highes price in Cash given for clean linnen and cotton Rags, at the Office of the Pittsburgh Gaztte.e

### SIX CENTS REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, living in Ross Township, Allegheny County, an Apprentice to the Blacksmith trade, named William Hawkins. He is about 18 years old but small of his age. The above reward but no charges will be paid, to any person who will deliver him, to the subscriber.

JOHN SHAW.

June 3, 1812.

### TO JAMES MADISON,

PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

Sir,

I have addressed your secretary, & thought it necessary to give some reason for adding to the great number of political writings which fill the columns of our Gazettes. I shall therefore, without preface, avail myself of the right which the liberty of our press, superior to any in the world, affords a citizen of expressing to your constituents, and to yourself, sentiments dictated by no feeling but the love of my country.

In my letter to Mr. Monroe, I principally blamed him for his servile conformancy to your plans; it follows then, that the iniquity of the governmental proceedure rests with you. I shall not confine myself to your presidential or ministerial career, but begin nearly at the commencement of your public life. I know that you were early in congress, that you were considered as a sensible man, and by some as possessing talents; but I find that your reserve and evident timidity, accompanied with excessive awkwardness prevented your making yourself very conspicuous, untill in conjunction with Jay and Hamilton, you wrote "The Federalist," on which you seem to have exhausted all your stock of talent This production stamped you a federal man, or in other words a discipie of Washington. Mr. Jefferson not very long after, returned from France, and Lo! you sided with the party which ridiculously assumed to themselves the stile of "democrats!" You became an admirer of the sanguinary assassins of French happiness—assassins who stabbed the infant liberty as it smiled in its cradle; and the advocate of outrageous emissaries, whose arrogance led them to "beard the Lion in his den,"—and to insult the government of our own country in the focus of its power, and to usurp the unalienable sovereignties of the nation How different from the conduct of the democratic party, was that you adopted upon an after occasion, when the fraud or ignorance, of a democratic administration was exposed? in the one instance, you boiled with indignation, because a minister dared to maintain an opinion contrary to the one you chose him to have; and in the other, you emptied billingsgate to find epithets harsh enough to those who refused to suffered a foreign envoy to excite a rebellion! but let me hasten over your congressional progress & even over your secretaryship, omitting all notice of the time you were crawling up the ladder to promotion,——and let me find an insect in the chair once filled by the majesty of man As I said to Mr. Monroe, so I repeat it to you; expectation was raised high on your election, and for a short, very short time, it was doubted whether you intended to act as one invested with the sovereignty of a great and independent nation, whether you intended to repair the wretched ill effects of your predecessor's mal-administration, or whether you meant to cringe as he did to the impious insolence of a foreign sceptre—Unfortunately for the country, the doubt was soon cleared up. The first measure of your administration was to cheat a boy-minister into a treaty which you had every reason to know was contrary to his instructions; the next of consequence, was, to dismiss his successor for telling you that his proceedure was unauthorised, and multiplying thereby the complications of public affairs, until you now think you have wound up the people to the war pitch with that nation, between which and us, you have so long been endeavoring to produce a rupture. You now pretend that we are on the eve of a war:—indeed to the superior stupidity and wickedness of yourself and your party I can give almost unlimited credence but to believe you now, or suppose you so devoid of all rationality, is impossible But before I proceed, let me not be misunderstood to say, we ought not to be at war, or have not reason for it, we have, and to your mismanagement must it be attributed, as I shall immediately shew—From commerce we derived our principal revenue. This source you have choaked as much as lay in your power. The Federal administration imposed a moderate tax, which would at least have expedited, the reimbursement of the public debt; and would probably have banked a sum in the treasury, to which resort might have been had in case of necessity: you endeavoured to make yourself more popular, and abolished it. You have since though at peace, been obliged to borrow the ordinary expenditures, and you have feared to lay any taxes, how necessary soever they might be, lest it should deprive you of a few votes——Now mark the consequence of this damnable self interested policy; you are brought to the verge of war. That you must have anticipated, at least two years since, and you have nothing but loans to depend upon. The very war taxes is not to go into operation until the war commences. The Federal administration had a decent navy, universally respected; where is it now? You show us the ghost of one. Officers and seamen, who are our glory, are deprived of an opportunity of serving their country as they ought to do and when they are sent out it is in miserable skiffs. We had an army in very tolerable order, but you permited it, also to go down; and now you have the old regiments to fill, and fresh ones to raise and discipline. And are you going to war with a naval power when you have nothing like a fleet?—Without money?—Or are you mad enough to rely upon loans for your means?—No sir you are not such a lunatic: although, if you dare, I do not in the least doubt your inclination for a war with Great Britain; but, sir you are manœuvring in such a manner as to convey an idea, that by your dexterity alone, war has been avoided: & by playing this game you think to secure your power. From the first I have suspected that such would be the event, and every day confirms me in the sentiment, nor can any, the darkest appearances at Washington, induce me to suppose that you are sincere until the taxes are levied—In some way you will contrive to extricate yourself from your present dilemma, and then Io Triumphe for Machiavel. To turn from this to another blot. Where I sir, addressing a *professed* Frenchman I might stop to prove that the Berlin and Milan decrees were precedent to the British orders in council, so repugnant to our neutrality, but except by Frenchmen, the fact is not doubted.

Passing over the indecorum and impolicy of permitting the decrees to be enacted without remonstrance, & continuing to overlook them, until the retaliating orders of England were enacted. I turn to a subject which I really feel mortified to observe upon—You have declared, and abhered to that declaration, that the French decrees were repealed. I shall again pass over the impolicy of putting into force our laws of non-intercourse, without requiring a pledge, even if the tyrant had given his promise to respect our rights.

After a most ambiguous note from the Duc de Cadore, you pronounced, not waiting for, nor desiring an explanation, the decrees *to be repealed*——France burned vessel after vessel, still you had not candor enough to recant The Adventure, the Alonzo, the Gershom, the Asia, and several others of our flag, now prove the falsity of your assertions—Yet even now you persist, and talk of involving us in a war with the nation "which has not respected our rights," with G. Britain. Are you not ashamed, sir, of this unprecedented debasement? Falsehood equally stains the gentleman in politics and domestic intercourse. Are we to suffer it? Are we to be the scorn, the laughing stock of Europe, because you the first magistrate of a great nation—chose to be a French partizan, because you chose to forfeit your own honor, and sacrifice our dearest interests to a murderous usurper and his nation of slaves! Are we to fight for your mismanagement, to pay for it, to be disgraced by it? Have you forgotten that you are amenable to a tribunal superior, even to the Senate, and whose determinations are more terrific? Have you forgotten that the people are your judges, and that athough for a while, the Argus of public safety may sleep, it will ultimately rouse from its lethergy, and demand a lawful retribution——Before that tribunal I impeach you——Before the people, I arraign you of falsehood, private views, ignorance and the worst of moral turpitude. As it involves not only your own consience. but the safety of millions, fraud in the management of the public weal, if not of treachery? Vindicate yourself if you can.

CODRUS.

*Philadelphia*, May 1812.

PHILADELPHIA, *June* 6.

*Extract of a letter from a Member of Congress.*

WASHINGTON, *May* 29.

It is rumoured and correctly believed that the *awful question* of war is to be brought forward by the Committee of Foreign Relations on Monday next. It is also said, that it is to be debated

with closed doors, in which case it is the opinion of most of our friends that we should indignantly refuse to take any part in the discussion. No speaker on our part could entertain the delusive hope of convincing a single war hawk in the house:—his arguments ought to be addressed to the *nation*, and the effect of this appeal they fear, and purpose to prevent. It is even said they were to make a rule inhibiting the publication, after the injunction is taken off, of any speeches made while in secret session.—Whether this is intended or not, I cannot say; but judging from the manner in which they know the public mind has been influenced by the very accurate report published by a member of the last debate of that kind, I do not think it improbable. That the reign of terror is commenced, and that the freedom of debate which the majority have during the whole session been abridging, let the following imperfect narrative of this day's proceedings tell.

Mr. Randolph (very probably in anticipation of the intended conclave) rose to submit a motion affecting our foreign relations. He went into an extensive view of our relative and political situation; and with much energy and conclusiveness of reasoning, proved by documents submitted to Congress, that the Berlin and Milan decrees were not repealed. He then shewed that the Orders in Council, did not form a ground for war. He discussed the blockading decree of May 1805; shewed the acquiescence of our government in it, and contended that it was maintained with a force sufficient, according to the law of nations, to make it perfectly legal, and that our government had been obliged to resort to Bonaparte's new doctrine, that to make an efficient blockade it must be by land as well as by sea. After progressing with great ability for upwards of an hour, he warmed into a most *alarming* strain of eloquence, declaring that if the U. States without indemnity for the past, or security for the future—if under the present circumstances they made themselves virtually a part on the side of France in her war against Great Britain, it would prove the truth of every assertion hitherto made that there does exist in this government a fatal and undue French influence.

Sir, said he, such an event, thank heaven, has not yet taken place; but if it does, this government will stand branded (unless a free press should be overwhelmed in the common ruin) as the minions, the parasites, the sycophants, the tool of France to the latest posterity: It would be a war unexampled and without parallel, with such an extent of ocean separating us from Europe to abandon the defence of our domicil to engage in the quarrels of others. It would be like a man's going out at night in search of assassins with an hundred daggers pointed at his breast. It is called a war for commerce while it was deprecated by the whole commercial world, by New York and all New-England, the strong holds of Commerce.

I give you but a faint idea of the nature of his argument. At that period of his speech to which I have just adverted, Mr. Randolph was interrupted by Mr. Calhoun, who said he was not in order to go into such an extensive discussion without mentioning the proposition which he intended to offer to the house.

Mr. Bibb, who was in the chair under the new rule as the speaker's substitute, decided that Mr. R. was in order, and had an undoubted right, if he chose, to finish his remarks before he submitted his motion—Mr. Randolph proceeded, but soon afterwards Mr. Clay resumed the chair, and Mr. Calhoun renewed his call to order. The speaker reversing, Mr. Bibb's decision decided that the motion should be intimated by Mr. Randolph before he proceeded further. Mr. Randolph endeavored to prove that according to rule and usage the mover of a proposition had a right to preface it with such observations as went to explain its nature and object. The speaker told him to sit down, that he had decided the question, and farther that he would require a second to the motion, and that it be reduced to writing. An appeal was taken from this decision, and as might be expected, on the ayes and noes, it was confirmed 67 to 40—— Those democrats best acquainted with the rules of the house, voted with the Federalists, such as Macon, Standford, Bibb and D. R. Williams.

Mr. Randolph then said, I suppose by this decision I am compelled to reduce the motion to writing before I close my observations, and under that compulsion I do it. It was accordingly handed to the chair, Mr. R. was then proceeding, when Mr. Calhoun said, that the motion was now made and seconded, and in possession of the House, he could not proceed to debate it till a question was taken whether the House would or could not decide it. The Speaker at first said that the rule did not apply to the mover; but the murmers of the party soon brought him to his political recollection, and he determined that Mr. Randolph should *not* proceed.

The question after an attempt to defeat it in a side-wind manner by a motion to adjourn, was taken on considering and determined in the negative—So that the result is that one day's work has ended with a prostration of almost the only remaining principle of free debate. If a member rise to submit any proposition whatever he may be instantly required to make it known, to reduce it to writing, to procure a second (without being permitted to convince any one by argument of the propriety of seconding) and that if the proposition does not precisely quadrate with the political feelings of the majority he is *put down* by a refusal to consider his motion.

*THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.*

FRIDAY, *June* 19, 1812.

The army under the command of Brigadier General Hull, left their encampment near Dayton (Ohio) on Monday the 8th inst on their march to Detroit.

*Copy of a letter from Gov. W. H. Harrison to Col. Christopher Greenup, of Kentucky, dated Vincennes, 29th May, 1812.*

*Dear Sir*—I had this morning the pleasure to receive from your son the letter which you did me the honor to write on the 20th inst. The sympathy which you express for our situation in this territory, deserves our warmest thanks, and the aid which is offered is such as I expected from the known patriotism of your state.

We have had for three weeks past a respite from Indian aggression; and a council lately held at Missiniway, upon the upper part of the Wabash, at which was a considerable assemblage of Indians, resulted in a determination to remain at peace with us. I have, however, no faith in the sincerity of this declaration, excepting as to the Delawares and Miamies and a small part of the Potawatamies. The professions of the rest are not to be depended upon, and I look for nothing more certainly than a continuance of those murders and depredations which have for some time past afflicted our frontiers. A detail of those distressing occurrences has been made by me to the government, and a faithful picture given of the situation of the country. But until I receive orders from the President, I do not consider myself authorised to adopt any other than defensive measures, and as that is a kind of service which I suppose would neither suit the wishes nor expectations of capt. Bacon's company, I cannot at present recommend them to come on. But I must ask the favor of you, sir, to assure these patriotic citizens that I have a proper sense of their disinterested and generous offer, and in behalf of the people of the territory, and for myself individually, I beg them to accept my most grateful acknowledgments. It is not improbable that in a very short time their services may be wanted here, and should I have any agency in the arrangements that may be made to organize a force for offensive operations, I shall certainly call upon them.

With great respect and esteem, I am, dear sir, your humble servant.

WM H HARRISON.

*Christopher Greenup, Esq.*

*30th May.*

I have this moment received a despatch from Governor Edwards, informing me that the Indians had embodied to the amount of nearly 800, at Paoria, on the Illinois river; that the major part of the Winebago tribe had marched to join the Prophet, with avowed hostile intentions, those on the Illinois had disclaimed any design of doing mischief. Gov. Edwards thinks they are wavering; but he has not the least doubt of the Prophet's perseverance in his hostile views, and he thinks that his force is much greater than it was last summer.

In the House of Representatives of the U. States, on the 8th inst. Mr. Pearson rose to make a motion. He said it was an opinion prevalent with many persons in the House and out of it, and the laws passed at the present session of Congress for putting the nation in a posture of defence by no means rendered such an event improbable, that Congress might at no distant day, direct an application of the force thus raised, and the nation be in serious conflict with a foreign power. A question therefore, naturally arose, Mr. P said, what progress had been made in carrying into effect the laws which had been passed.—— No questions were more commonly asked, and there were none which was more unable to answer than these:—What is the state of our military preparations! How many men have been inlisted! How many volunteers have offered their services? & what is the state of our fortifications?—— Therefore for the purpose of obtaining this information, for himself and others, Mr P said he would offer the following resolution, barely observing that if there should be an objection to make the result of this enquiry public, it might be communicated to the House confidentially.

*Resolved*—That the Secretary of War be directed to lay before the House a statement of the number of troops which have enlisted in the service of the United States under the authority of laws passed during the present session of Congress; designating those persons enlisted for the old from those enlisted for the new establishment, and the particular corps to which they are respectfully attached; that he lay before this House a statement of the number of volunteers who have tendered their services to the United States in conformity to the law passed at this session of Congress authorising the acceptance of volunteers, designating the states and territories from which such offers have been made; that he state what additional improvements to the fortifications or other works of defence for our maratime frontier, have been made during the last six months; that he state as far as practicable the actual state of such fortifications or works, and the quantum of resistance they are calculated to afford against an attack of any naval power.

This resolution was negative—ayes 37—nays 82.

*Extract of a letter from an officer in the army of the United States, dated Fort Harrison, May 3, 1812.*

"There are no families living within 60 miles of this place, except Barnabas Lambert, his son and two sons-in-law, who not long since removed from your county—and they are compelled to live in the fort, in consequence of the hostile manœuvres of the Indians towards us. About 3000 Indians are now in council in Miscinqua, about 150 miles from this place. I am fully persuaded they are for war. We hourly look for an attack from the Indians on this fort; and so sure as it is made, so sure are we all killed.—Yesterday, Lieut. Albright received orders to repair to Fort Knox with captain Posey's detachment, which will leave us here in the wilds of the territory, in a miserably constructed fort, with about fifty-five men, all of which are entirely new recruits."

*Fredonian.*

*From Albany, June 2.*—By the Express which I am just sending off to the friends of the Bank, I add this for your satisfaction also. The Chancellor has within a few minutes decided the important question by giving his casting vote in its favor.

We understand our government have it in contemplation to establish a line of Telegraphs from the frontiers of this state to Washington city: & that a Dictionary calculated to facilitate communications by Telegraph, is now in the press at Brooklyn——

*N. Y. E. Post.*

The Senate sat a short time with closed doors yesterday, and the house of representatives for the whole of the two last days. Report says that some measure of a decisive character has passed the house, and has been sent to the Senate for concurrence.

*Nat. Intel. June 6.*

The President of the U. States yesterday communicated to Congress two letters from Mr. Foster to Mr. Monroe and replies thereto by the Secretary of State, which have passed within the last week. Of these documents we have not been able to obtain the perusal; but we learn that they embrace, on the part of the British minister, an implication of the principals contained in the "Declaration" published in our last, and on the part of the Secretary a nervous exposition of their real character, and incompatibility with our rights and the law of nations. These documents we will endeavour to publish in our next—*ib.*

## STATE PAPERS.

*To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States.*

I transmit, for the information of Congress, copies of a correspondence of the Minister Plenipotentiary of Great Britain, with the Secretary of State.

JAMES MADISON.

*June 4th*, 1812.

MR FOSTER TO MR MONROE.

*Washington, May* 30, 1812.

SIR—Notwithstanding the discouraging nature of the conversation which I had the honor to have with you a few days since at your office, and the circumstance of your continued silence in regard to two letters from me furnishing additional proof of the existence of the French decrees, nevertheless there does now appear such clear and convincing evidence in the report of the Duke of Bassano dated the 10th of March of the present year of those decrees having not only never been rescinded, but of their being recently extended and aggravated in the republication of them contained in that instrument, that I cannot but imagine it will seem most important to the President that it should be communicated to Congress without delay, in the present interesting crisis of their deliberations, and therefore hasten to fulfil the instructions of my government, in laying before the government of the United States the enclosed Moniteur of the 16th of last March in which is contained that report as it was made to the ruler of France and communicated to the Conservative Senate.

This report confirms, if any thing were wanting to confirm, in the most unequivocal manner, the repeated assertions of G. Britain that the Berlin and Milan decrees have never been revoked, however some partial and insidious relaxations of them may have been made in a few instances as an encouragement to America to adopt a system beneficial to France and injurious to G. Britain, while the conditions on which alone it has been declared that those decrees will ever be revoked are here explained and amplified in a manner to leave us no hope of Bonaparte having any disposition to renounce the system of injustice which he has pursued so as to make it possible for G. Britain to give up the defensive measurse she has been obliged to resort to.

I need not remind you, sir, how often it has in vain been urged by Great Britain that a copy of the instrument should be produced by which the decrees of Bonaparte were said to be repealed, and how much it has been desired that America should explicitly state that she did not adopt the conditions on which the repeal was offered.

It is now manifest that there was never more than a conditional offer of repeal made by France which we had a right to complain that America should have asked us to recognize as *absolute*, and which if accepted in its extent by America would only have formed fresh matter of coniplaint and a new ground for declining her demands.

America must feel that it is impossible for G. Britain to rescind her orders in council whilst the French decrees are officially declared to remain in force against all nations not subscribing to the new maratime code promulgated in those decrees, and also without something more explicit on the part of America with regard to her understanding as to the conditions annexed by France to the repeal of those decrees. For, after what has passed, unless a full and satisfactory explanation be made on both these points, G. Britain cannot relinquish her retaliatory system against France, without implying her consent to the admissibility of the conditions in question.

These observations will, I am sure, appear sufficiently obvious to you, sir, on perusing the inclosed paper.

It will be at once acknowledged that this paper is a republication of the Berlin and Milan decrees, in a more aggravated form, accompanied as it is with an extension of all the obnoxious doctrines which attend those decrees, inflamed by a declaration that Bonaparte has annexed to France every independent state in his neighbourhood which had eluded them; and that he was proceeding against all other maratime ports of Europe on the pretence that his system could not be permanent and complete, so long as they retained their liberty with regard to it.

The outrageous principle here avowed connects itself obviously with the proposition too much countenanced by America, that the continental system of Bonaparte, as far as it operates to the confiscation of neutral property on shore, on the ground of such property being British produce or manufacture, is a mere municipal regulation which neutral or belligerent nations have no right to resent, because it does not violate any principle of the law of nations. It is unnecessary to recur to the various arguments by which it has been shewn that this system does not partake of the character of municipal regulation, which neutral or belligerent nations have no right to resent, because it does not violate any principle of the law of nations; but that it is a mere war measure directed with the most hostile spirit against G. Britain; and in order to extend this system on the principle of municipal regulation all the rights of independent neutral nationsare to be violated, their territories to be seized without any other cause of war whatever, but that they may be incorporated with the French nation, and thence becoming subject to her rights of dominion, receive the continental system as a municipal regulation of France, and thus the mere possibility of noncompliance with the whole of the system is made the ground for the occupation or invasion, the incorporation or extension of every state where the French arms can reach.

G. Britain cannot believe that America will not feel a just indignation at the full developement of such a system—a system which indeed Bonaparte has partially opened before, and has in the instances of the Hanseatic towns, of Portugal and other countries, carried into complete execution, but which he has never completely unfolded in all its extent until the present moment; and in what an insulting and preposterous shape does he now attempt to bring forward and promulgate this code which he is to force upon all nations? He assumes the Treaty of Utrecht to be in force, and to be a law binding upon all nations; because it suits his convenience, at this moment when the navy of France is driven from the ocean, to revive the doctrine of "free ships making free goods," he has recourse to a treaty no longer in force, in which such a stipulation existed—a treaty which, by his own express refusal at Amiens to renew any of the ancient treaties, was not then revived as even binding on G. Britain and France, between whom alone as parties to it, and only while they were at peace with each other could it ever have had any legal effect; yet even this treaty is too narrow a basis for his present pretensions, since he cannot find in it his rule for limiting maratime blockades to fortresses actually invested, besieged, and likely to be taken; no provision of any description having been made in that treaty either for defining or regulating blockades.

Surely at such an instant, America will not urge G. Britain to abandon or to soften any precautionary, any retaliatory rights against such a power. The British government not only feels itself imperiously bound to defend them, as they respect Great Britain, with vigor, but to call upon every nation to resist such exorbitant pretensions.

If Great Britain, at such a moment, were to relax her orders in Council against France, would not all other nations have reason to complain that the common cause was abandoned?

America must feel that Bonaparte is not acting as indeed he never has acted, with any view of establishing principles of real freedom, with respect to navigation; but is merely endeavouring to cloak his determination, if possible, to ruin great Britain, by novel demands and rejected theories of maritime law; and America must see, that Bonaparte's object is to exclude British commerce from every coast and port of the continent; and that in pursuit of this object, trampling on the rights of independent states, he insultingly proclaims his determination to effect by direct invasion of those independent states, which he as insultingly terms a *guarantee*, thus making the most solemn and sacred term in the law of nations synonimous with usurpation of territory and extinction of independence. America must see, that as all the states hitherto in his power have been seized on to guarantee his system he is now proceeded to destroy whatever remains of independence in other neutral states, to make that guarantee complete. From his want of power to pass the Atlantic with his armies (a want of power for which the U. States are indebted to the naval superiority of G. Britain,) his system of a guaranteeing force may fail as to America, but as he cannot hope to shut American ports against G. Britain by occupancy & invasion, he hopes to effect his purpose by management & fraud, & to accomplish that by insidious relaxation which he cannot accomplish by power.

G. Britain he feels is only to be ruined by excluding her from every port in the world; he hopes therefore to shut every port in Europe by force, and every port in America by management; he pretends to conciliate America by applause of her conduct, and a partial relaxation of his system in her favor. He accompanies the promise of repealing his decrees with conditions, which he trusts America will not disavow, which he knows G. Britain must reject; knowing that the non-execution of his decrees will be of little use to America without a corresponding relaxation by G Britain, he throws every obsticle against concession to America by Great Britain, making her perseverance in her retaliatory system more than ever essential to her honor and existance. And surely it will not escape the notice, or fail to excite the indignation of the American Government that the ruler of France, by taking the new ground now assumed, has retracted the concessions which America supposed him to have made. He has inconsistently and contemptuously withdrawn from her the ground upon which she has taken a hostile attitude against G Britain, since the repeal of our orders in council, and even the renunciation of our rights of blockade, would no longer suffice to obtain a repeal of the Berlin & Milan decrees.

His majesty's government cannot but hope that America, considering all the extravagant pretensions set forth by the ruler of France, in the Duke of Bassano's report, and at the same time the resolutions to march his armies into all states, into the ports of which the English flag is admitted, will acknowledge this doctrine and resolution constitute a complete annihilation of neutrality, and that she is bound as a neutral state to disavow and resist them. Every state that acquiesces in this report, must act upon the principle, that neutral and enemy are to be considered hence forward as the same in the language of the French law of nations and Great Brit in has a right to consider that every nation who refuses to admit her flag upon the principles assumed admits and recognises the doctrine of the report.

I will not trouble you, sir, with many observations relative to the blockade of May 1806, as the legality of that blockade, assuming the blockading force to have been sufficient to enforce it, have lately not been questioned by you.

I will merely remark that it was impossible G Britain should receive otherwise than with the utmost jealousy the unexpected demand made by America for the repeal of the blockade as well as of the orders in council, when it appeared to be made subsequent to, if not in consequence of, one of the conditions in Bonaparte's pretended repeal of his decrees, which condition was our renouncing what he calls "our new principles of blockade," that the demand on the part of America was additional and new, is sufficiently proved by a reference to the overture of Mr Pinkney,—— as well as from the terms on which Mr. Erskine had arranged the dispute with America relative to the orders in council.——In that arrangement nothing was brought forward with regard to the blockade. America would have been contented at that time without any reference to it. It certainly is not more a grievance or an injustice now than it was then. Why then is the renunciation of that blockade in

sisted upon now if it was not necesary to insist upon it then? It is difficult to find any answer but by reference to subsequent communications between France and America——and a disposition in America to countenance France in requiring the disavowal of this blockade and the principles upon which it rested, and as the condition *sine qua non* of the repeal of Berlin and Milan decrees. It seems to have become an object with America only because it was prescribed as a condition of France.

On this blockade and the principles and rights upon which it was founded, Bonaparte appears to rest the justification of all these measures for abolishing neutrality, and for the invasion of every state which is not ready with him to wage a war of extermination against the commerce of Great Britain.

America therefor no doubt, saw the necessity of demanding its renunciation, but she will now see that it is in reality vain either for America or G. Britain to expect an actual repeal of the French decrees until G Britain renounces: First, the basis, viz the blockade of 1806, on which Bonaparte has been pleased to found them; next, the right of retaliation as subsequently acted upon in the orders in council; further till she is ready to receive the treaty of Utrecht, interpreted and applied by the Duke of Bassano's report as the universal law of nations; and finally till she abjures all the principles of maratime law which support her established rights now more than ever essential to her existence as a nation.

Great Britain feels confident that America never can maintain or ultimately sanction such pretensions, and His Royal Highness the Prince Regent entertains the strongest hope that this last proceeding of France will strip her measures of every remnant of disguise, and that America in justice to what she owes to the law of nations and to her own honor as a neutral state, will instantly withdraw her countenance from the outrageous system of the French government, and cease to support by hostile measures against British commerce the enormous fabric of usurpation——and tyranny which France has endeavored to exhibit to the world as the law of nations.

America cannot now contend that the Orders in Council exceed in spirit of retaliation what is demanded by the decrees, the principles, or the usurpations of Bonaparte. The U States government must at last be convinced that the partial relaxations of those decrees in favor of America have been insidiously adopted by France for the mere purpose of inducing her to close her ports against G. Britain, which France cannot effect herself by force, and she must admit that if G. Britain were now to repeal her Orders in Council against France, it would be gratuitously allowing to France the commerce of America and all the benefits derivable from her flag as an additional instrument for the annoyance of Great Britain, and that at a moment when every state is threatened with destruction or really destroyed for merely supporting their own right to trade with G. Britain.

I am commanded, sir, to express on the part of His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, that while His Royal Highness entertains the most sincere desire to conciliate America, he yet can never concede that the blockade of May 1806 could justly be made the foundation, as it avowedly has been, for the decrees of Bonaparte; and further, that the British government must ever consider the principles on which that blockade rested (accompanied as it was, by an adequate blockading force) to have been strictly consonant to the established law of nations and a legitimate instance of the practice which it recognises.

Secondly, that G. Britain must continue to reject the other spurious doctrines promulgated by France in the Duke of Bassano's report, as binding upon all nations. She cannot admit, as a true declaration of public law, that free ships make free goods, nor the converse of that proposition, that enemy's ships destroy the character of neutral property in the cargo—she cannot consent by the adoption of such a principle to deliver absolutely the commerce of France from the pressure of the naval power of G. Britain and by the abuse of the neutral flag to allow her enemy to obtain, without the expence of sustaining a navy, for the trade and property of French subjects a degree of freedom and security which even the commerce of her own subjects cannot find under the protection of the British navy.

She cannot admit as a principle of public law, that a maratime blockade can alone be legally applied to fortresses actually invested by land as well as by sea, which is the plain meaning or consequence of the Duke of Bassano's definition.

*(To be continued.)*

PHILADELPHIA, *June 8.*

*Verbal News from Washington* ——A gentleman who arrived here last evening in the Pilot stage from Washington, informs, that on Friday last, on motion of Mr. Brent, the Senate adjourned until Monday. This was done in consequence of an important note written by Mr. Monroe to Mr. Foster, an answer to which was expected on Saturday, and which the Senate wished to see, before deciding on the question of Peace or War. Mr. Giles had arrived in Washington on Friday at midnight, and at 8 o'clock on Saturday morning solicited and had an interview with the President, the particulars of which were not known, but supposed to be very important.—*Freeman's Journal.*

The latest and best accounts from Washington represent the two houses of Congress as having come to a kind of *agreement* to *disagree* on the mode of making war. The house of representatives are to adopt a declaration of war against Great-Britain alone. The senate are to include France, and the house refuse to adopt the amendment. The question being thus held in suspence between the two houses, congress is to adjourn. This is the last plan which has been fallen upon by the wise at Washington for saving their own consistency, which they deem much more important than saving the nation. How long it may be adhered to is not for us to say.—*U S. Gaz.*

CHILICOTHE, *May 27.*

A gentleman from Richmond county who call himself an express to the governor of this state, passed through this town the day before yesterday, He states that the Indians on the head waters of the Muskingum, have removed from their towns, their women and children, and all their property; and that though they profess to be peaceful, they appear to calculate on war with the whites. They say, "if an old warrior on Sandusky says war they must fight—If he says not fight—they shall be peacable." Tis believed that ten of the young warriors of the Delaware tribe, on or near the Muskingum were in the battle of Tippecanoe; that two were killed and three wounded. —It is said that none have yet returned.

CINCINNATI, (Ohio,) *June 6.*

On Wednesday last the 4th Regiment of Infantry, who behaved themselves so gallantly at the battle of Tippacanoe, on the Wabash, there under the command of Col. Boyd, but now of Col. Miller, crossed the Ohio at this place. The citizens who understood that they would not stop here but march through the town to their encampment made preparations to receive them accordingly.——The artillery company with their piece—The Senior corps and the citizens, assembled on the beach of the Ohio, and as the troops were crossing, the Artillery fired several rounds, which was answered by music of the 4th Reg't. When they were landed and formed, the Artillery and the Senior corps, with their music, marched along Front street, the troops being at a 'Present' and proceeded to near the Court House, where they formed on each side the street below a triumphal arch, which was composed of Laurels and Roses, with the following inscription, 'TO THE HEROES OF TIPPACANOE.' The 4th then marched accompanied by Gen. Gano and the other Militia officers of the town, passed by the Senior corps and Artillery, and under the Arch. After resting a few minutes they proceeded as far as Hutchinson's tavern, about five miles, where they encamped—By the time they arrived (the citizens, who had made previous preparations) had a couple of Beeves barbicued, and a table set under a shade sufficiently large for all the officers and citizens who accompanied them, and the soldiers were treated with plenty of barbicued beef, bread whiskey, &c. The next day with their canteens full, their minds determined, and their hearts merry, they proceeded on their line of march to Detroit.—Owing to the want of time, this was the only mark of respect the citizens of this place could pay to these brave men, who so firmly stood the shock of Indian warfare at the *battle of Tippacanoe.*

VINCENNES, *June 2.*

On Sunday last an express arrived from Fort Wayne to governor Harrison.—It did not furnish any thing in addition to what we gave in our last—the Indians continue to make great professions of friendship, but they get no farther than professions, they make no other advances, nor shew any disposition to comply with the requisitions of the governor.

INDIAN NEWS.

Gen Johnston and his men have returned home. They proceeded some distance up Sandy River, but could get no further, on account of ponds and swamps. They saw no Indians. As Gen. Washington was ordered to reinforce Gen Johnston, he returned as soon as he learnt that Gen. Johnston had dismissed his men, as his authority to march ceased with that event.

Travellers inform us the Creeks who killed the woman, have not gone to the town on Sandy, but have camped near the crossing place of Bear creek, between Nashville and Natchez.

*Nashville Pap.*


MR. W BULLET

HAS the honour to inform th. Ladies and Gentlemen of Pittsburgh, that he will positively open his *DANCING SCHOOL* the first week in September next Mr W B. returns his thanks for the encouragement he has already received from the inhabitants of Pittsburgh, and hopes they will continue to favour him with their patronage.

June 17, 1812.



"THE MERCURY."

THOSE gentlemen who have been so polite as to interest themselves in procuring subscriptions to *The Mercury*, are respectfully requested to return the subscription papers to the subscriber, at his Bookstore, Pittsburgh, on or before the 1st of July next.

Gentlemen disposed to patronize this publication are invited to forward their names as early as possible.

JOHN M. SNOWDEN.

June 9, 1812

J. P. & J. W. SKELTON, *PITTSBURGH*, and T. C. BARKER & CO. *CINCINNATI*,

*(Sole Agents for the Western Country.)*

*HAVE RECEIVED FOR SALE,*

PAUL'S PATENT

COLUMBIAN OIL.

THE inventor of this highly esteemed Medicine is a native of America and the composition is the production of American soil, consequently it is in every sense of the word *Domestic*, it is not puffed up with a numerous train of pompous foreign certificates of persons from whom by the great distance that seperate us, tis impossible to obtain information, therefore the public has better security for their money as there cannot be the least shadow for deception to cover this medicine for he simply appears before the community with his invention and an experimental detail of the various cases in which it really is so wonderfully efficacious and in which he is supported by the following certificates, whose names are not only subscribed but their persons may also be consulted being residents within the circle of our neighbourhood. The following are the complaints in which the Columbian Oil has been found so efficacious and rarely ever fails of effecting a cure—viz. Rheumatism, Consumption, Pains in any part of the body but particularly in the back and breast, Colds, and Coughs, Toothe—Ache, Spleen, Pleurisies, Cholic, Cramps, external and internal Bruises, Sprains, and flesh wounds. Scalds and Burns, Whooping Cough and Mumps, Dysentery or Bloody flux, Croup and the Summer complaint in children, and in a weak stomach, that is caused by indigestion, a constant sinking and loss of appetite, it will act as a powerful bracer to the relaxed fibre and restore it to its proper tone

It seems as though nature had ranked it the first of the class of all pectorals and expectorals for the relief of the breast and lungs as it scarcely ever fails of removing obstruction in either, particularly those who are troubled with Phthisic or Asthmatic complaints who in the act of walking fast, stooping or lying down are almost suffocated, half a tea spoonful of the Columbian Oil will render some relief instantaneously, and if continued agreeably to the directions in such cases will prove a radical cure by producing the full power of inflation to the lungs and free expansion of the breast.

*Certificates of its efficacy*

No. 1. Sept. 1809.

I do certify, that I have been ailing nearly two years with a hectic cough and violent oppression at the breast—I applied to the most eminent Physicians and could get no relief from my low state of health, till I got Paul's Columbian Oil, and found immediate relief I take this method of informing the public of the efficacy of this valuable medicine, from the cures which I have experienced, I think it an incumbant duty to offer the same to the public

ELISHA SOWARD,

Baltimore, No. 16, Water Street, sign of the Plough Sept. 1809.

Sir, No.

I comply with your request, of stating my opinion of Paul's Columbian Oil being an effectual remedy for the tetter-worm in my hand for 12 years, and have made trial of many medicines which have been recommended, but all to no effect. Hearing of Paul's Columbian Oil, about the 15th of January last, proving an effectual cure for the ringworm and similar complaints, I immediately got a phial of your Oil and applied it agreeably to the directions for about two months successively—when the tetter left me, and has not made its appearance since. SUSANNA PURDEN

N B My Susanna, a child aged 20 months and six days, was taken about the middle of July last, with a violent cough, which the neighbours thought was the whoopingcough; I gave her six drops of the Columbian Oil, which gave immediate relief, and proved an effectual cure

Saratoga-street Baltimore, August 21, 1809.

No 3.

I do hereby certify, that I was violently attacked with the pleurisy on Sunday, the 8th inst I immediately sent for a physician who bled me twice in about 16 hours, all to no effect; my fever still increased and my pains so violent that I had no knowledge of my nearest relations, not even my parents. On Tuesday morning, the 10th, my father procured me a phial of Paul's Columbian Oil which was immediately applied to my right side, where the pain was the severest three or four times, with a piece of flannel kept to the part affected, and I took, fifteen drops internally three times a day for the first two days; and the second day after using the oil I was able to walk about the house, the third and fourth day, I took of the oil fifteen drops night and morning, which entirely relieved me from pain and fever—thanks be to God for it, and am now a well man.

WM PEACOCK.

Harrison' creeks,

Baltimore, April 19, 1810

We do certify, that on Thursday, the 17th, inst. we were tarring a new siene for Mr. Clark, and by accident the siene took fire, which, by endeavouring to put out the flames, John Clark and Thomas Adams got severely burnt in the face, we immediately got some Columbian Oil from Mr. Paul, and applied it to the parts burnt, which gave ease in the course of twenty minutes, and has left the parts free from blisters.

JOHN PEACOCK.

THOMAS ADAMS, JOHN CLARK,

Baltimore, April 19th, 1810.

No. 5

Sir——At your request that I should give my opinion respecting what effect your Columbian Oil had in a certain case wherein I was afflicted. I most cheerfully comply by saying that I verily believe that I might have died with one of the severest cramps in the stomach, had it not been for your Columbian Oil; and that I have been a second time relieved of the same complaint by the assistance of that valuable medicine, and as such I recommend it as the best remedy, because there is no manner of doubt of its proving effectual.

E. CATHERINE WALKER.

Sign of the Buck Market Space, Baltimore.

No. 6.

Sir,

I was attacked with a violent pain in my left leg, which I supposed was a touch of the rheumatism; it continued to grow worse every day, so that at last my knee began to get stiff, and could not bend it; during this, which lasted about five weeks, I was seized with a most dreadful pain in my right breast, which pierced through my arm. During this situation a variety of remedies were applied, but all without effect. At last I was advised to try Paul's Columbian Oil, I accordingly procured a bottle, and found some relief from the first application, and by paying proper attention to the directions for using it, I was to the astonishment of all who were acquainted with my situation, in five days entirely free from all pain, and have now the use of my leg as well as ever, and any person who may peruse the above certificate, being desirous of any information respecting my case I have no objection on their making application to give them every satisfaction in my power respecting it.

I am, sir, yours, &c.

GEORGE L. HUGHES,

Market-street, Baltimore.

No 7

Sir, Conceiving it to be by duty not to conceal from the public the virtue of your most valuable Columbian Oil, from which I received so much benefit, I am therefore induced, from a principle of gratitude for my recovery, to give a short statement of the complaint under which I suffered. I was first seized in the right hip with a most intolerable pain, which seemed exactly in the joint, and on the day following a dreadfull pain in my back, which lasted about three weeks; during which time I could not walk upright, but walked in a bent posture; and if seated in a chair,—the pain would be so excruciating in the act of raising that it was impossible for me to refrain from screaming. My appetite had entirely left me, and a constant headache, would sometimes almost deprive me of my senses; in fact I was in a deplorable condition. A number of remedies were tried, but to no purpose, I had also the advice of an eminent physician, who prescribed a hot bath, &c which were regularly attended to, but without the smallest advantage I had about nine ounces of blood taken from me, still the complaint did not give way in the least degree. I was then advised to try Paul's Columbian Oil, but with very little hopes of succeeding; when to my great surprise and comfort, I was sensible of some ease in my hip on the first time of anointing; the next day the pain in my back abated, the headache left me, and in four days I was perfectly recovered.

*APALONIA WALTER.*

Lexington street, 2 doors from Liberty street, Baltimore.

No 8.

Philadelphia, July 8, 1807.

By your request I do certify, that I had been a long time dangerously indisposed, and was reduced to the lowest state of weakness, insomuch that my recovery appeared doubtful; my complaint seemed to be the afflictions of the breast and lungs. I could procure no relief from incessant coughing, nor breathe without great pain and difficulty—when, by the use of one phial of Paul's Columbian Oil, my distressing cough left me, every other symptom was removed, and I was restored to an excellent state of health, which I now enjoy. Who may be consulted if called on—

*KITTY M'CLAIN*

Corner of Spruce and Fifth streets.

The public will please to take notice, that Paul's Patent Columbian Oil, will always be sold in bottles which contain the words PAUL'S PATENT COLUMBIAN OIL, in the glass; the bottles sealed with my initials I. L in red wax, and the outside label signed by me with red ink, JOHN LOVE without which true characteristics none will be genuine.

*APPOINTMENT OF AGENCY.*

These are to certify, that I Thomas Paul, late of Philadelphia, now of the city of Baltimore, state of Maryland, inventor and sole proprietor of a medicine known at present by the name of Paul's Patent Columbian Oil, have appointed, and by these presents do hereby constitute and appoint Dr. John Love, of the city of Baltimore (druggist) my sole agent for the United States of America and their dependencies, for the purpose of selling or vending the aforesaid Columbian Oil; and that he is hereby authorised to appoint an agent or agents under him for the purpose aforesaid—This agency is to continue for the space or term of seven years, commencing this twenty third day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ten, to be fully completed and ended.

Given under my hand and seal the day and date first above written.

THOMAS PAUL, L. S.

Signed, seald and delivered in the presence of GEO. G. PRESBURY.

In consequence of the above authority vested in me, arising from a contract with Mr. T Paul, I hereby appoint the following persons the only agents for the sale of Paul's Columbian Oil—in the city of Baltimore, viz. Dr. Edme Dubatel, sign of the Golden Head, No 26, Market street, Messrs Henry Keer & Son, druggists, sign of Celsus's Head, No 253, Market street, near the corner of Howard street, Dr. Jesse Talbott, druggist, corner of Hanover and Market streets, Messrs Warner and Hanna, stationers, corner of City and Market streets, Messrs G & R Waits's Lottery Office, corner of St Paul's Lane and Market street, A. Miltenberger, stationer, No. 10, sign of Franklin N. Howard street, Messrs John & Thos. Vance, stationers, No 178, Market street.—*At Fell's Point*, by Dr. Henry Dorry, druggist, No. 5, Market street, and Nathaniel Knight, stationer, Fell's street. *City of Washington*—Messrs. David Ott & Co druggists *Philadelphia*—Mr. Thomas Love, at Dr Edwin A. Atlee's, No. 78 north Fourth street John Y. Bryant, druggist, corner of Second and Pine streets, Jeremiah Morris, druggist, No 293, Market street, Stephen North, druggist, No. 85, High street, between Second and Third streets, Messrs. Croal & Segar, druggists, Market street *At New York*—Messrs John & Thomas L Clark, druggists, Maiden lane, Messrs. Laurence & Keese, druggists, Pearl street, Messrs G. and R Waits's, Nos 38 and 64 Maiden lane *York Town*—Dr. John Fisher, druggist *Annapolis*—Messrs Childs and Shaw *George Town*—Dr John Ott, druggist. *Alexandria*—Dr R Little, druggist. *Lancaster*—Dr Samuel Fahenstock, druggist. *Harrisburgh*—Dr John C. Wiestling, druggist *Easton*——Dr. Thomas H. Dawson, druggist. *Petersburg, Va.* Messrs Love and Cutler, druggists. *Hagers Town*—Dr Frederick Miller, druggist. *Frederick Town*—Dr. John S. Miller, druggist. *Winchester*—Messrs. John and Abraham Miller, druggists. *Hanover*—Messrs. Frederick and William Sauermann, druggists. *Carlisle*—Dr. John Fahnestock, druggist. *Brock-Ville*, Montgomery county, Mr. Brice Gassaway.

*Directions for taking said Oil.*

For gout, rheumatism, spleen, and sciatic pains, take from 15 to 25 drops, as the case may be, on a little sugar, twice or three times a day, and anoint the part affected with the Oil.

For debilitated constitutions and consumptions, pains in the breast, colds, coughs internal bruises or sprains, take from 15 to 20 drops morning, noon and night, in a little sugar

For deafness or pain in the ear, drop in one drop twice or three times a day.

For external bruises, flesh wounds, scalds and burns, apply the Oil lightly with a feather, and bind it up with thin soft linen cloth

For ulcers, take 20 drops three times a day for 2 weeks previous to the external application, then apply the Oil two or three times a day, as prescribed for burns.

For the cramp in the stomach, bilious cholic and pleurisy, take 15 drops every half hour until the complaint ceases. Some of the Oil on a warm flannel should be applied to the side.

In croup and mumps, take 5 drops every hour in molasses and vinegar, a teaspoonful of each, and anoint the throat and glands with the Oil, apply flannel as in the pleurisy

For whooping cough give a child one year old 3 drops every hour. Anoint the soles of the feet, the wrists, palms of the hands, and from the nape of the neck to the lower part of the back-bone, twice a day with the Oil. This continued, fear not of a speedy cure. Increase the dose in proportion to the age of the child.

For vomiting and fax, or what is commonly known by the name of summer complaint in children, to a child of one year old give 5 drops every two hours in a teaspoonful full of molasses, increasing the dose corresponding with the age

In the measles the dose may be the same as for the summer complaint, in order to throw the disorder to the surface.

In dysentary or bloody flux (if a grown person) take 20 drops or more, as the constitution will bear, four times a day, in a tea-cup of mutton tea or mutton broth

For the piles of either kind, take ten drops every three hours in a tea cup of mutton or beef tea, and anoint the parts after every evacuation with the Oil

In phthisics or asthmatic complaints take 5 drops five or six times a day in a table spoonful of the syrup of horehound, maidenhair or garlic, but particularly the first thing in the morning and at night.

For letter worms take 20 drops morning and evening and anoint the part with the same 4 or 6 times a day

For the tooth-ache, a few drops on a bit of lint or cotton, applied to the affected tooth will give almost instant relief

For a rheumatic pain in the jaw, let it be well rubbed with the Oil 3 or 4 times a day

*** Sold wholesale and retail, at my Drug and Patent Medicine Store, No 16, sign of Mortar, Centre Market Space, where a handsome deduction will be made to those who purchase per quantity for cash. JOHN LOVE.


NOTICE.

ALL those indebted to the estate of *Leonard Dobbin*, deceased, will pay off their accounts on or before the 15th day of July next—and all those having any demands against said estate will present them, properly attested, to the subscribers, who will attend at the office of William Steele, Esq. for the purpose of receiving them, every Monday until the 15th July, from 9 o'clock in the morning till 12 at noon.

WILLIAM STEELE, } Executors.
PH GILLAND }

Pittsburgh, June 16, 1812.

NOTICE.

ON FRIDAY the 26th instant, will be sold at the late dwelling of Joseph Barnet, deceased, in Pitt township, Allegheny county, the following property, viz:—Horses, Cows and Sheep, Household and Kitchen Furniture, Grain in the Ground, and a number of other articles. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock in the morning, when due attendance and reasonable credit will be given by

*SARAH BARNET* Administratrix.
*JOSEPH BARNET, Jr* Administrator.

Pitt township, June 10, 1812

Came to the Ferry of the subscriber, on the Allegheny river at Pittsburgh, on Thursday the 11th inst. a bay MARE, about 12 hands high, 11 or 12 years old, a scar on her right shoulder, no shoes on. The owner is desired to come prove property, pay charges and take her away

DANIEL BATHRICK.

June 13, 1812.

Came to the plantation of John Gormley on Peters creek, a black MARE and a bay COLT about a year old. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges and take them away.

DAVID & SAMUEL BOYD.

Allegheny county, June 15, 1812

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber living in St township, Allegheny county, on the 25th of May last, a bay MARE and COLT. The Mare is supposed to be 8 or 9 years old, between 13 and 14 hands high, her hind feet white, and a large star in her forehead—the horse Colt one year old. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges and take them away

ANDREW FIFE.

June 16 1812.

LITERARY NOTICE

PROPOSALS will be shortly issued for publishing by subscription, a translation of

TURRETTINE'S

*BODY OF DIVINITY.*

From the original Latin,

*By the Rev. DAVID GRAHAM.*

☞ Editors of newspapers are requested to give this an insertion.

Pittsburgh, June 2, 1812.

Came and broke into the inclosure of the subscriber, living in [illegible] township, Allegheny county, about the 20th of May last, a bay HORSE, about fourteen hands high, about six years old, and appears as if he had had the pole-evil, shod behind; also, a black MARE, about fifteen hands high, nine or ten years old, shod all round with steel-toed shoes, both have some saddle marks. The owner or owners are requested to come prove property, pay charges, and take them away.

HENRY NO[illegible]

Noblesburgh, June 9, 1812..

# SALE
## *OF THE WHOLE STOCK,*
## Real and Personal,
BELONGING TO
## The Pennsylvania Population Company.

THIS Company having, according to their articles of association, resolved to dissolve the concern, and to sell, at public auction, all the property of the company of whatever kind, to the highest bidder:—The board of managers in pursuance of such resolution, and the trust confided in them, do give the following notice, in regard to said premises.

I. That the real property to be sold, lies in the counties of Mercer, Beaver, Crawford, and Erie, in the state of Pennsylvania, located in tracts of about four hundred acres each, whereof some remain to be sold entire, and others less than the whole, in consequence of sales made of part of the same.

II. The personalities belonging to the company, consist in bonds, and other securities for debts, due to the company—and in contracts for the purchase of tracts or parts of tracts of land under the company, and in other engagements, etc.

It is proposed to sell all the said lands, debts, contracts, rights, and credits, of the company, without reserve, at the time, and on the conditions following—viz.

1st. The sales to commence at the Merchants Coffee House, in the city of Philadelphia, on Monday the 29th day of June next, at half past seven o'clock in the evening, and to continue by adjournment, if necessary, until the whole stock is disposed of.

2nd. The lands to be sold in tracts as surveyed; but where any part of a tract has been sold, and a deed made, the residue only of such tract will be sold. And where any part of a tract has been sold or agreed for, and no deed made, the whole of such tract will be sold and conveyed to the purchaser, subject, however, to the contract. And the said contracts or agreements are to be assigned to the said purchaser, so as to transfer to him, all the rights of the company, to the monies unpaid thereon, and all other the rights of company, under or upon such contracts, or agreements—the said purchaser and his assigns, however, to be liable to make conveyances and to do and perform, whatsoever the company would be bound to do under said contracts or agreements, on their parts, had the said tracts of land and contracts, not been sold and assigned; and this is to be inserted as a condition in the deeds to be made on purchases under the present sales.

3d. The said tracts and parts of tracts, and the contracts and agreements, concerning them, to be sold, will be classed, and put up for sale in quantities of about twelve tracts, or five thousand acres, in a lot. Stockholders as well as others may become purchasers, and any person requesting it, at the time of sale, may have any lesser quantity put up, not being under one entire tract. The debts other than contracts for land shall be sold in convenient allotments, of which a catalogue will be exhibited.

4th. Every purchaser, whether stockholder or other person, is to pay one-fourth of the purchase money at the execution of the deed, and the residue by equal instalments, in six and nine months, secured to the satisfaction of the managers.

5th. The board of managers have opened an office for the transaction of all business connected with these sales at NO. 30, SOUTH SIXTH STREET, PHILADELPHIA; and on and after the 10th day of July next, their agent will attend thereat between the hours of 9 and 5 o'clock each day, Sunday excepted, prepared to deliver to purchasers, the proper deeds, conveyances and assignments, and to receive from them their payment and securities aforesaid, and the said respective purchasers are to repair to said office, without further notice, between the said tenth and twentieth days of July, for the purpose of receiving said conveyances and assignments and paying said purchase monies, and executing the securities aforesaid, and in case of failure so to do, or non-compliance in any particular of these conditions, the lands, contracts, debts, etc. so by them respectively purchased, shall be resold at their proper risk, cost and damages, on the 25th day of the same month of July, at seven o'clock in the evening, at the Merchants Coffee House aforesaid.

6th. All purchases are to be made at the risk of the purchasers, in regard either to quantity, description, quality, title, sums due, or otherwise; this condition being requisite on account of the agents of the company acting only in that capacity, and with no authority to sell but such right and interest as the company have in the premises.

7th. Yet for the information and satisfaction of all persons desirous to become purchasers, the title papers, books, securities, contracts, etc. of the company, respecting the stock to be sold and assigned as aforesaid, will be ready for inspection at the office and within the hours aforesaid, at all times hereafter until the day of sale; and also as accurate a catalogue of the particular tracts and parcels of land, debts, contracts and credits of the company exhibited at the said office as can be made out by the agents of the board; and on request every information given by them in their power to communicate, under this express reservation, however, that no mistakes or errors in any such representations, catalogue, title-papers, books or documents are in any respect to invalidate purchases, or make the company or their agents liable.

8th. For the purpose of authenticating the sales, and purchases to be made at the auction aforesaid, the auctioneer shall be considered the agent for both parties, and his putting down the name of the purchaser and the property bid off shall bind both parties, and every purchaser is to be considered as bound by these conditions as if he had subscribed the same.

All persons having adverse claims of any kind or nature soever, to or upon any of the tracts of land to be sold, are hereby requested to make them known, at the time of sale, that purchasers may be apprised thereof.

JAMES GIBSON, *President,*
WM. GRIFFITH,
HENRY DRINKER,
WM. CRAMOND,
THOS. ASTLEY,
J. B. WALLACE,
*Managers, &c.*

April 6. 4t.

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*(Second American Edition)*

## BIGLAND'S VIEW OF THE WORLD,

CRAMER, SPEAR & EICHBAUM,
Pittsburgh, and
T. B. WAIT & Co. & C. WILLIAMS,
Boston,
Are publishing by subscription,

A Geographical and Historical View of the World: exhibiting a complete delineation of the natural and artificial features of each country; and a succinct narrative of the origin of the different nations, their political revolutions, and progress in arts, sciences, literature, commerce, &c. The whole comprising all that is important in the geography of the globe and the history of mankind. By JOHN BIGLAND, Author of "Letters on Ancient and Modern History," "Essays on various subjects," &c. with notes, correcting and improving the part which relates to the American continent and islands. By JEDIDIAH MORSE, D. D. A. A. S. S. H. S. Author of the American Universal Geography, etc. In five volumes.

CONDITIONS.

The present edition, like the former, to be elegantly printed, on a fine paper. To be comprised in 5 vols. Price to subscribers two dollars twenty-five cents per volume in boards, to be paid for on delivery of each volume. Price raised to non-subscribers.

☞ Gentlemen who are disposed to encourage the above work are requested to forward their names (free of expence) as soon as convenient, to Cramer, Spear and Eichbaum, Pittsburgh.

*** The unprecedented sale of this work induces the publishers to commence a second edition before the first was completed. It is but nine months since the former edition was put to press; during which time the demand for the work has exceeded, by several hundred, the whole number of that impression.

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CRAMER, SPEAR & EICHBAUM,
*Franklin Head Bookstore,*
Market Street, between Front and Second Streets,
*HAVE JUST RECEIVED,*

SACRED Extracts from the Scriptures of the Old and New Testaments, for the more convenient attainment of a knowledge of the inspired writers; for the use of schools.

The Four Gospels, translated from the Greek, with preliminary dissertations, and notes critical and explanatory. By Geo. Campbell, D. D. F. R. S. Edinburgh.

Lectures on Systematic Theology and Pulpit Eloquence. By the same.

The Philosophy of Rhetoric. By the same.

Works of Fisher Ames.

Sermons on Education. From the German of the Rev. Geo. Joachim Zollikofer.

The New England Journal of Medicine and Surgery, and the collateral branches of Science. Conducted by a number of Physicians. No. 1, vol. 1.

The Christian Observer, from the London edition, vol. x.

The Reasonableness of Christianity, as delivered in the Scriptures. By John Locke, Esq.

Letters on the Improvement of the Mind, addressed to a Lady. By Mrs. Chapone.

The Works of Mrs. Chapone, 4 vols.

Two Lectures on Comets. By Professor Winthrop. Also a Supplement to the Comet of 1811.

Epistles on Women, exemplifying their character and condition in various ages and nations. By Lucy Aikin.

Metrical Tales. By Robert Southey.

The Works of Peter Pindar, Esq. elegant pocket edition, with engravings, 4 vols.

Liber Facetiarum, being a collection of curious and interesting Anecdotes, &c.

May 7, 1812.

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WOOL COMBING & CARDING

GEO. COCHRAN and Richard K. Dowling will be prepared to carry on the above business, in the month of May next which they propose to do on the most moderate terms, and also to take wool in payment, if desired.

The advantage of combing, connected with carding, must be so obvious to the makers of domestic woolens—that Cochran & Dowling flatter themselves with a share of public patronage.

The highest price given for wool of every discription at the store of George Cochran, Market street.

March 31, 1812. tf

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## 100 Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, on Monday the 8th of July last, a Negro man named TOM, he calls himself Thomas Thompson, 29 years of age; had on when he went away coarse clothes, but took with him a large bundle of good cloathing, to wit:—one black surtout coat, one round-about, and one pair of overalls of kersemere, one pair of dimity overalls, and other cloathing not recollected: said Tom is about 5 feet 10 inches high, stout made, very mannerly when spoken to, has a small lump between his lip and chin, occasioned by a hurt; he inclines to the yellow colour, and has a pleasant countenance. The above reward will be paid for securing him if I get him, and all reasonable charges if brought home

FRANCIS M'GUIRE.

Brooke county, (Va.) near Charlestown, May 26th, 1812.

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## FOR SALE.

ON the premises, commencing on Tuesday the 16th day of June next, and to continue for three days,

*IN AND OUT LOTS IN THE*
TOWN OF COLUMBUS

Established by an act of the legislature as the permanent seat of government for the state of Ohio.

TERMS OF SALE.

One fifth of the purchase money will be required in hand; the residue to be paid in four equal annual instalments.—Interest will be required on the deferred payment from the day of sale if they are not punctually made when due—Eight per cent. will be discounted for prompt payments on the day of sale.

The Town of *Columbus* is situated in an elevated and beautiful site, on the east side of the Sciota river, immediately below the junction of the Whetstone branch and opposite to Franklinton, the seat of justice for Franklin county, in the centre of an extensive tract of rich and fertile country from whence there is an easy navigation to the Ohio river. Above the town the west fork of the Sciota affords a good navigation for about eighty miles; and the Whetstone branch as far as the town of Worthington. Sandusky bay, the only harbour on the south shore of Lake Erie [except Presqu'Isle] for vessels of burden, is situate due North from Columbus, and about one hundred miles from it. An excellent road may be made with very little expence from the Lower Sandusky town to the mouth of the Little Sciota—distance about 60 miles. This will render the communication from the Lakes to the Ohio river, through the Sciota, very easy, by which route an immense commerce must, at a day not very distant, be carried on; and which will make the country on the Sciota river rich and populous.

The proprietors of the town of Columbus will, by every means in their power, encourage industrious mechanics who wish to make a residence in the town—All such are invited to become purchasers.

JAMES JOHNSTON,
A. M'LAUGHLIN,
LYNE STARLING,
JOHN KERR,
*Proprietors.*

Franklinton, April 13, 1812

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*Baltimore and Chambersburg*
LINE OF
## MAIL STAGES:

THIS line is now running twice a week and will commence running three times a week from the first of may next: To leave the house of Joseph Worley, Howard street, Baltimore, every Sunday, Wednesday and Friday mornings, at five o'clock, passing through Reisterstown, Westminster and Petersburg, and will arrive at the house of Ralph Lashells, Gettysburgh, the same evening at six o'clock: leave Gettsburgh the next morning at five o'clock and arrive at Chambersburg the same day at one o'clock: returning, will leave Thomas Hetich's Tavern, at Chambersburg, every Sunday, Wednesday and Friday mornings at 9 o'clock, and arrive the same evening at the house of Ralph Lashels, Gettysburg: leave Gettysburg the next morning at five o'clock and passing through the above places, will arrive in Baltimore, at the house of Joseph Worley, at 6 o'clock, P. M. These stages are new and have careful, sober, steady and attentive drivers.

This Line is calculated to meet at Chambersburg, the Western line of stages from Philadelphia to Pittsburgh, which will, to passengers, ensure a safe and expeditious conveyance.

☞ An accommodation Stage will be kept at Gettysburg, to convey passengers to the York Springs, Emitsburg and Carlisle.

Fourteen pounds of baggage will be allowed to each passenger. One hundred and fifty pounds of baggage to pay the price of one passenger.

All baggage will be considered at the risk of the owners.

RALPH LASHELLS.
THOMAS HETICH.

April 21, 1812.

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James Brown, Abner Barker,
*AND*
James R. Butler,

HAVE entered into partnership, for the purpose of establishing in Pittsburgh, a Manufacture of

HARDWARE,

which they intend to do on an extensive plan. Particularly, they intend making Cut and Forged Nails, of every description: a large assortment of which they have now on hand, and which they offer, by wholesale and retail, on moderate terms. It is intended, in a few weeks, to improve the quality of Cut Nails so that they will answer every purpose of those which are forged, in addition to which they will drive incomparably better. Said Company intend also to manufacture Scythes, Siskles, Cutting and drawing Knives, Axes, Screw-Augurs, and, indeed, edged tools generally. They intend likewise to make all articles in the Blacksmith and Whitesmith way, as soon as workmen can be procured.

Therefore, Artificers in Brass and Iron, possessing competent skill and dexterity in their respective branches, and being of good moral character, are hereby informed, that they will meet with encouragement by applying to said Company.

BROWN, BARKER, & BUTLER
Pittsburgh, May 7th, 1812

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## NOTICE.

THE subscriber proposes transacting business as an Agent in the

Land Office,

before the Board of Property, &c. A knowledge of the titles to lands in the western part of the State, acquired in the performance of his professional duties whilst resident there, will probably enable him to be useful.

WILLIAM WALLACE.
Harrisburgh, May 4, 1812. 1y.

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## Original Patent and Family MEDICINES.

*LEE'S* ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS.

THE operation of these highly esteemed pills is perfectly mild, and the experience of thousands has proved, they may be used in every situation in life, without the least inconvenience.

SELECTED CASES OF CURES.

*Messrs. Michael Lee & Co.*

Your Anti-bilious pills have had the desired effect in relieving me from head-ache, pains in the back, lassitude, etc. If you think proper, you are at liberty to use my name.

DANIEL CONN,
Aisquith st.

Baltimore, June 26, 1810.

*Messrs. Michael Lee & Co.*

I have taken but two doses of your anti-bilious pills, and I am quite relieved from that sickness of the stomach, giddiness, etc. which has troubled me for some time. I shall recommend them to all my friends in similar cases.

G. C. COLLINS.

Baltimore, July 13, 1810.

*LEE'S*
*WORM DESTROYING LOZENGES*

This medicine, which is as innocent and mild as certain and efficacious in its operation, cannot injure the youngest infant, should no worms exist in the body.

*Messrs. Michael Lee & Co.*

Observing that my son, 6 years of age, was troubled with difficulty in breathing (something frequently rising in his throat) restlessness at night, loss of flesh, etc. from these symptoms I was confident he had worms; and having procured a box of Lee's Worm-destroying Lozenges, the first dose expelled 23 large worms, which afforded him immediate relief. He now enjoys a good state of health, and I believe I can from experience say that Lee's Lozenges are the most efficacious remedy for worms, now in use.

THOMAS PETERS,
Of the late firm of Peters and Johnson.
Baltimore, July 1, 1810.

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Lee's Anti-bilious Pills, for the prevention of Bilious Fevers, etc.
Lee's Elixir for violent colds, coughs, etc.
Lee's Infallible Ague and Fever drops.
Lee's Worm destroying Lozenges.
Lee's Itch Ointment, warranted to cure by one application (without mercury)
Lee's Grand Restorative for nervous disorders, inward weakness, etc.
Lee's Indian Vegetable Specific, for the Venereal
Lee's Persion Lotion for tetters and eruptions.
Lee's Essence and Extract of Mustard, for the Rheumatism, etc.
Lee's Eye-water.
Lee's Tooth-ache drops.
Lee's Damask Lip-salve.
Lee's Corn-plaster.
Lee's Anodyne Elixir, for the cure of head-aches.
Lee's Tooth-powder.

The above celebrated Medicines continue to be faithfully prepared, and sold by the proprietors, No. 98, Pitt street, Baltimore, and *WILLIAM B. FOSTER*, Pittsburgh.

To country merchants and others who purchase to sell again, a liberal discount will be made by the proprietors.

☞ To detect counterfeits, observe each article has on the outside wrapper, the signature of

MICHAEL LEE & Co.

*** At the places of sale, may be had gratis, pamphlets, containing cases of cures whose length prevent their being herewith inserted. April 28, 1812

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## LAND FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers for Sale,
FORTY FIVE THOUSAND

Acres of Land in Pennsylvania, north and west of the Allegheny and Ohio rivers, in surveys of from 50 to 500 acres.

*Ten Thousand* Acres whereof are in Allegheny county, within between 10 and 20 miles of Pittsburgh, and convenient to the Allegheny river, in a well settled country.

*Twenty Five Thousand* Acres in Butler county, on Connequenessing and Muddy creeks, within from 20 to 35 miles of Pittsburgh, and including most of the country around the town of Butler.

The residue is in Erie, Crawford and Percer counties, near the respective county towns.

A large proportion of those lands are of the best quality, and calculated for grass farms or tillage, and on or near to navigable streams emptying into the Allegheny and Ohio rivers. On many of those tracts are respectable improvements, in the occupation of tenants, of whom possession may be received on the first of April next. The land in Allegheny and Butler counties afford stone coal and iron ore, and seats for water works.

The price will be low and the terms of payment rendered easy to industrious farmers and mechanics. On all sales a liberal discount will be allowed for prompt payment.

Purchasers will receive titles in fee simple, clear of all incumbrances on payment of the purchase money, or executing bonds, with mortgage of the premises to secure payment.

Apply to THOMAS COLLINS,
*Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.*

WHO WANTS

A miller to take charge of a large merchant grist mill, affording room for carding and spinning machinery and a saw mill; a farmer who understands the management of a stock farm; a blacksmith and cooper, to reside at his mills near Butler: constant employment will be given to the two latter.

None need apply but such as can bring satisfactory recommendation of skill, industry, sobriety and integrity.

September 23, 1811.

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Apprentices Indentures, and a variety of blanks for Justices of the Peace, handsomely printed on good paper, for sale at this Office.

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SAMUEL DAVIS,
*Clock & Watch-Maker & Silversmith,*

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public that he has removed his shop to the house second door from the sign of the Bear, and immediately opposite James Brown's, baker, where he will continue to serve those who may please to favor him with their custom.

Those indebted to him for a longer period than nine months are informed, that unless their accounts are discharged on or before the first day of July next, they will find them in the hands of a magistrate.

Watches that have been left with him for repair, for more than nine months, and have not been taken away by their owners, will be sold in three months from this date unless the cost of repairing is not sooner paid.

April 28, 1812. 3t,

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## FOR SALE

TWO valuable Tracts of Land, containing 459 acres, situate on Brush creek, in Westmoreland county; there is between 50 and 60 acres cleared on these tracts, a part of which is meadow, and more can be made, as there is a considerable quantity of first rate bottom on the creek; there is also excellent sugar camps, coal banks, and limestone on the land, and a good mill seat on the creek; it is about three-quarters of a mile from the great road leading from Pittsburgh to Greensburgh, and adjoins lands of Col. John Irwin and James Irwin. Also, one small Tract of Land, situate in Pitt township, Allegheny county, containing 50 acres, adjoining lands of Col. James O'Hara, and others. Also, a Tract of Donation Land in the 3d district, No. 591. The above property is part of the real estate of William Elliot, late of Pitt township, deceased. Any person wishing to purchase may know the terms by applying to M. James Irwin, living near the land in Westmoreland county, or to the subscribers.

HENRY NORRIS,
GEORGE WALLACE.

August 30, 1811. tf

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WILLIAM B. FOSTER,
Has just received from Baltimore, a fresh supply of
*LEE'S*
*Original Family Medicines,*
So highly celebrated in all parts of the United States, for ten years and upwards.

*Lee's Anti-bilious Pills, for the prevention of Bilious Fevers, &c.*
*Lee's Elixir, for violent colds, coughs, &c.*
*Lee's Infallible Ague and Fever Drops.*
*Lee's Worm Destroying Lozenges.*
*Lee's Itch Ointment, warranted to cure by one application.*
*Lee's Grand Restorative, for nervous disorders, inward weakness, &c.*
*Lee's Indian Vegetable Specific, for the Venereal.*
*Lee's Persian Lotion, for tetters and eruptions.*
*Lee's Essence and Extract of Mustard, for the Rheumatism, &c.*
*Lee's Eye Water*
*Lee's Tooth Ache Drops.*
*Lee's Damask Lip-salve.*
*Lee's Corn Plaister.*
*Lee's Anodyne Elixir, for the cure of Head-aches*
*Lee's Tooth Powder.*

☞ To detect counterfeits, observe each article has on the outside wrapper, the signature of

MICHAEL LEE & Co.

*** At the places of sale, may be had gratis, pamphlets containing cases of cures whose length prevents their being herewith inserted. 3m.

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## TUITION.

J. GRAHAM takes the liberty to acquaint his friends, that he opened SCHOOL, on the first of April, in the stone house, Second street, formerly occupied by Mr. Kingston. Pupils will be educated in the several branches of an English and classical education upon moderate terms. Those who wish to call upon Mr. G will find him at any time within school hours, in his school room, as above.

Mrs. Graham will also, at the same time open a school in an adjoining room for the tuition of young ladies, who shall be instructed in all things requisite to an English education, and a complete knowledge of needle work.

Pittsburgh, April 2, 1812. tf.

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*GROCERIES.*
Finley & Van Lear,
*HOWARD STREET*, BALTIMORE,

HAVE on hand a general assortment of *Groceries Dye stuffs* and *Liquors* which they will sell at the Philadelphia prices for cash or approved country produce.—Orders from the country will at all times be particularly attended to. Tavern keepers may be supplied with choice liquors. Any produce that may be sent them as remittance, will be disposed of to the best advantage for interest of the owner. Balt. Aug 1, 1810.

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APPRENTICES WANTED.

EICHBAUM & SON, at their Wire Drawing and Glass Cutting Manufactory, Pittsburgh, will take 5 or 6 Apprentices to the wire drawing business; likewise 3 or 4 to the glass cutting. The importance of a knowledge in either of the above trades is obvious to every one. Boys from 12 to 15 years of age will be preferred; none but of good moral character and respectable connections.

November 27, 1811. tf.

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☞ BROWNSVILLE
STEEL FACTORY.
*Important to the Western Country!*
*Morris Truman & Co.*

Have for sale several tons of Steel of their own Converting which they will sell at the factory for cash, and at T. & J. CROMWELL'S, Pittsburgh, at 12 Dollars per Cwt. and 20 dollars the faggot for Crowey.

ALSO a few tons of Juniata Barr Iron